

GENERAL BUTLER BURIED.

THOUSANDS DO HONOR TO THE DEAD SOLDIER

THE GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE PRESENT SERVICES AT THE CHURCH AND THE GRAVE.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 16.—General B. F. Butler was buried today with all the honors, both military and civil, to which his high rank entitled him. Thousands gathered around his bier to attest their sorrow. At six o'clock this morning the doors of Huntington Hall were again opened to the public, and there were thousands waiting to look upon the dead. A double guard of firemen and policemen kept the people in line, and they went through the hall, two abreast, at the rate of ninety a minute. More than 20,000 people thus looked at the face of the General. The greater portion of this throng of sight-seers came from out of town. The trains were packed and the streets were lined with sleighs and vehicles of every description. The crush on the sidewalks, especially near the entrance of Huntington Hall, was frightful, and the police found it difficult to prevent injury to the women and children. One woman fainted and was carried unconscious into a neighboring store. One little girl was trampled upon and was carried into a doctor's office with a badly sprained arm. Many women emerged from the crowd with torn clothing. Nothing like this crush had ever before been seen in Lowell. At 11:30 the hall was closed and the body of General Butler was surrendered by the Grand Army, in whose keeping it had been, to the State military authorities. To them was assigned the duty of giving military burial.

Long before the hour of the services in the church, the sidewalks in the neighborhood began to be crowded and when the body was carried from the hall across the street, fully 20,000 people were within sight.

Only those who held cards of admission secured entrance to the church. They numbered 850. Among them were: Governor Russell and staff, the Governor's Council and the committees of the Legislature. Ex-Governor Banks, Ames and Brackett were present, as were also the surviving members of General Butler's Council in 1861. General John W. Kimball, the State Auditor, and George R. Marden, state Treasurer, represented the other legislative departments of the Commonwealth. Ex-Secretary of State Henry B. Wood was also present. Governor Smith and staff, of New-Hampshire, accompanied by President John McLean, of the Senate; Speaker Robert N. Chamberlain of the House, and Insurance Commissioner John C. Gleason came to assist in the ceremonies. General John Palmer, Past-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., came from Albany, and the present Commander was represented by Inspector-General Goodale and aides, Commander Churchill and ten aides represented the Massachusetts Department of the G. A. R. Among other veterans were General Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Clarke, of Lancaster, Ill., who was on General Butler's personal staff during the war; D. C. G. Field, who was General Butler's financial agent in New Orleans and the Army of the James; Henry Bennett, of New York, who was General Butler's private secretary in New Orleans; Colonel E. G. Fisher, Chief Paymaster of the Army of the James, and W. R. Batchelder, private secretary to General Butler in the Army of the James. The 31st Massachusetts Regiment was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Whedon and fifteen commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Colonel John P. Sweeney, ex-Department Commander Evans, Colonel A. C. Dinkwater, General E. W. Hinck, Colonel S. L. Lovell, Colonel Thomas E. Barker and Colonel H. H. Higley were among other veterans present. The local fraternity was represented by C. M. Horton, examiner of the Department of Justice, of Washington, D. C.; United States District Attorney Charles H. Allen, of Boston; Judge Aldrich, of the United States District Court of New-Hampshire, and Judge Hadley, A. P. Bowditch, Charles S. Liley, William H. Anderson and John Davis of Lowell; Charles Levi Woodbury, William H. Gale, Thomas J. Garlan, Linneus N. Childs and Judge E. G. Walker Osborn and James A. McDonald, of Marlboro; John L. Baker, of Beverly; A. V. Lynde, of Melrose, Mass., and Sheriff Cushing of Lowell, were among the representative delegations.

It had been planned to have the body rest St. Anne's Church at 1:30 o'clock, but it was fifteen minutes after that hour when the tolling bells announced the approach of the procession. General Pease and staff, of the First Brigade, preceded the bears. The four cold-blade steeds were stopped in front of the gate, and the G. A. R. veterans lifted the coffin and placed it upon a stretcher guarded by John Chamber and the honorary pallbearers. The latter were: Dr. J. E. Sherman, Dr. E. T. Burry, Charles H. Allen, Colonel George J. Carney, George F. Richardson and J. M. Marshall.

The regular Episcopal burial service, brief but impressive, was used. At its close the coffin was borne out of the church and placed in the hearse and then the line of march was taken to the cemetery. There were more than 150 carriages in the procession. The march of the procession left the church. The march to the cemetery was a long and hard one. The streets and cemetery were cleared of snow last week, but the full set of Saturday night and yesterday's snowfall did not mar the scene. The horses were allowed inside the cemetery, and only those persons who came in carriages were allowed to enter the enclosure. General Pease and staff occupied a knoll inside, and the troops to fire the volleys were given the green light. The Masons gave a short ritual and the volley was fired. Thousands followed the procession to the burying-ground, and there was great confusion in narrow Hill-street, after the ceremonies were finished.

The city of Lowell honored the visiting officials at Mechanics' Hall and the Merrimac House.

THE BROKER ACCUSED OF LIBEL.

CHARGED WITH SENDING ANONYMOUS CIRCULARS TO HIS RIVAL'S CUSTOMERS.

Criminal Libel is the charge upon which George A. Stanton, insurance broker at No. 155 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Heard and Sheldon, of the Central Office. The complainants are the members of the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co., of No. 44 Pine-st., general agents of the Assurance Lloyds of America. Stanton is the agent of a rival company.

On December 20, according to the testimony which led to his indictment, he sent circulars to a dozen customers of the firm, naming its members. The circulars, which were signed "One Who Knows," contained charges that the firm didn't pay its debts, and had been concerned in several questionable transac-

tions.

W. W. Flannagan, president of the Southern National Bank, No. 78 Wall-st., received one of the circulars and sent it to the firm. Superintendent Lyons was asked to find out who had sent it. Detectives Heard and Sheldon, who were put on the case, found out that Charles G. Burgoyne, of No. 150 Centre-st., had printed the circulars for Arthur T. Foster, a clerk in Stanton's employ. Foster was arrested on a charge of libel, and held in \$500 bail by Police Justice Gray. After being locked up over night he admitted that he had merely acted for his employer.

Mr. Beecher went before the Grand Jury on Thursday and had Stanton indicted. He could not be found in Philadelphia, where he was said to be. The detective arrested him at his office yesterday. He was fixed at \$1,500, and was furnished in cash by Charles A. Hall, of No. 72 Wall-st.

A SLEIGHING PARTY TAKE A COLD BATH.

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 16 (Special).—A sleighing party consisting of Howard Collins, son of the late Congressman John Collins; Charles Williams, of Ninety-Eighth and Riverside Drive, New York City; Arthur Williams, of No. 370 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, and three young women, became the victims of the ice on the Hudson River midway between this city and Ossining on Saturday afternoon. After a desperate struggle all reached the shore in safety, and walked back to the city, where they were cared for by their friends.

PRESIDENT PATTON TO RESUME WORK SOON.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 16 (Special).—President Patton conducted the regular chapel exercises this morning for the first time in nearly a year. He expects soon to resume his regular duties. While his health since his return from Switzerland, where he spent last summer, has been much better than it was in the spring, it has not permitted him to undertake any protracted work. In addition to the regular exercises this morning, he made a place for the support of the University Boating Club, the membership of which has decreased since college opened. The club was started as an amateur last spring and has received the support of the faculty and alumnæ, but at present it does not seem to be on a permanent basis. The members of the faculty are trying earnestly to make it successful.

SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR AT HIS HOME.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Peter Turney, Chief Justice of Tennessee, was sworn in as Governor at his home in Winchester to-day. Judge Turney has been seriously ill and is convalescing, but was not able to come to Nashville to be inaugurated. A legislative committee waited upon him at his home, and Justice

Knodgrass, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office. Judge Turney refused to resign his office as Supreme Court Judge before taking the oath. He holds that by taking the oath for Governor the judicial office is vacated, and he can then appoint his own successor on the Supreme Court bench.

DR. CARROLL ON THE CENSUS.

ITS RELIGIOUS ASPECT PRESENTED.

THE PRESBYTERIAN UNION LISTENS TO A PAPER FROM AN EXPERT.

"The Religious Aspect of the Last Census" was the topic discussed last evening before the Presbyterian Union. The principal speaker was the Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, the political and religious editor of "The Independent," who was appointed by Robert P. Porter to collect the statistics of all the religious bodies of the United States for the census of 1890. By the time it is completed it will have occupied nearly three

years, requiring the services of a force of from eight to twelve clerks, and costing more than any private paper could well spare.

After explaining the aim of the census of three years ago and the method of securing the statistics, Dr. Carroll said in part:

The first impression conveyed by the long list of separate denominations is that we have a variety in our religion. Our citizens are free to choose a residence in any one of the fifty States and Territories, and to move from one to another as often as they have a mind to do. There is even a wider range for choice and change in religion. One may be a Pagan, a Jew or a Christian, a Turk in turn. If he is a Pagan he may worship in numerous temples devoted to Buddha; if a Jew, he may be of the orthodox or reform variety; if a Christian, he may select any one of 125 or 130 different kinds or join even a heretic. The steady growth of an independent church is a steady increase in the number of new denominations, or in all succession.

If none of these suit him he still has a choice among 150 separate and independent congregations, which have no denominational name, creed, or connection. Any resident of the United States is perfectly free to make himself at home with any of these religious companies, and to stay with each as long or as short a time as he will.

We sometimes speak as though there were not sufficient freedom of thought. Here are many phases of thought, and any man may pass without hindrance through them all.

A closer scrutiny of the list, however, shows that many of these 143 denominations differ only in name. Without a single change in doctrine, or polity, the seven Methodist bodies could be reduced to three or four, the twelve Presbyterian to three, the twelve Nonconformists to two, and so on. The difference in many cases is only sectional or historical. The slavery question was the cause of not a few divisions, and matters of discipline were responsible for a large number. A further examination of the denominational list reveals the significant fact that of the 143 denominations, 75, or more than half, are very small, no one of them having more than 10,000 members. Thirty-two of the seventy-five have less than a thousand each. The denominations having as many as 25,000 and upward are few in number. These forty denominations represent more than ninety-six per cent of the aggregate of members.

Among the denominations the Roman Catholic stands first, as to communicants, having 6,228,354; the Methodist Episcopal, with 4,260,425; the regular Baptist, third, with 1,314,429; the regular Baptist (South), fourth, with 1,271,002; and the Methodist Episcopal (South), fifth, with 1,209,976.

The grand total for all denominations is as follows: Organizations, 16,477; church edifices, 139,832, with a seating capacity of 42,882,049; buildings, 139,832, and private houses occupied as places of worship, 23,453; value of church property (including only church edifices and their sites and fixtures), \$689,758,756; communicants of members, 20,488,797. Of the total of 143 denominations considered more than one-third are found in the five states of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts, in the order named.

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Comparing the census returns of 1890 with such statistics as can be gathered from denominational sources, I find that in the case of the Protestant Episcopal Church there is a gain of 150,000 members, or 18 per cent; the Congregational of 125,000, or 33 per cent; the regular Baptists of 120,000, or 37 per cent; the regular Baptists (South) of 115,000, or 37 per cent; the Lutherans, all branches, of 85,000, or 68 per cent; the Presbyterians, all branches, of 365,000, or 39 per cent; the Methodist Episcopal of 52,000, or 30 per cent; the Methodist Episcopal South of 48,000, or 37 per cent. These denominations represented in 1890 an aggregate of 10,210,000 communicants, against 7,292,000 in 1880, showing a net gain in the ten years of 3,018,000, or nearly 40 per cent. As the growth of the population of the country in the same period was less than 25 per cent, these churches have gained 17 per cent in excess of the increase of the population.

After Dr. Carroll's address, Scott Foster, who presided, called upon Dr. H. M. Field, of "The Evangelist"; Dr. John Hall and Dr. G. W. F. Birch, for brief speeches. Refreshments were then served.

A FATAL FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH, ANOTHER HURT FATALLY IN JUMPING FROM THE WINDOW.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—During a fire this morning a cheap lodging house, at 830 Cherry-st., John Mullough, a blind man, was burned to death, James Kelly, a lodger, was fatally injured by jumping from the third-story window, and Edward Miles was seriously hurt by jumping from the window. The other persons who were slightly injured. The lodging house was kept by Mrs. Lizzie McNally. The fire was started by a match. The windows were broken by the heat.

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THE FLAG OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Hartford Courant.

The Connecticut Historical Society has in its possession the identical United States flag that flew over the city after the first flag was pulled down and torn to shreds by the people of New Orleans on the occupation of the city by Federal troops. It is related to this flag that the famous woman of New Orleans, known as "Joan of Arc," was executed for her treason. This flag was never raised again, but was given to a custom house. After the fall of the custom house, the flag was given to a custom house in New-York.

MAJOR CEMENT THE STICKER.

You know you can take a piece of an old rubber sheet and make waterproof as good as new? If you don't believe it, try it once. Cost only 15